

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

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Where Liberty Dwells there is my Country.

BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS.

New Philadelphia, September 26, 1844.

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IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON, IN FAVOR OF ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

We call the special attention of our readers to the subjoined letter from the venerable patriot of the Hermitage—who looks to the question of annexing Texas to the United States with an anxiety and interest that seem to increase in proportion as the days which limit its continuance in this life approach their close. This letter presents, in our judgment, the most conclusive argument in favor of the policy of annexation that we have yet seen; and coming as it does from Andrew Jackson, the General in Chief of the Army, who has so often exposed and thwarted the ambitious designs of Great Britain in regard to the United States, cannot fail to have great weight at this time with the American people. He treats it as a national question—one above all parties—involving the prosperity and safety of all sections and interests in our happy land; and it is difficult for us to realize that there can be a differing or opposing opinion to those which he expresses.

This letter, as will be seen, from its perusal, and from the letter of Mr. Dawson to which it is an answer, was written after the visit of that gentleman to the Hermitage; but was received by him just as he was leaving Nashville for St. Louis.

Nashville, Aug. 20, 1844.

Sir—On the eve of starting for St. Louis, I have received the enclosed letter from General Jackson, in answer to one I had addressed to him, requesting him to give me his views in relation to the advantages likely to flow from the annexation of Texas to this country, and the injury that would result to us if Great Britain succeeded in her designs upon that territory. As I shall not return directly to Cincinnati, and think that the opinions expressed by Gen. Jackson are important to the public, I have to request that you will give it a place in your columns, and oblige.

Your friend and serv't,
MOSES DAWSON.

To the Editor of the Union.

HERMITAGE, August 28, 1844.

Dear Sir—I am in possession of your note of the 27th inst., and although greatly embarrassed by the excessive warm weather of this month shall endeavor to reply to it.

The more I have reflected on the policy of annexing Texas to the United States, the more decided is my conviction, that since the establishment of the federal constitution, no question has arisen of so great importance to the welfare and safety of the people of the U. States. It seems to me that in this instance as in the revolution and our last war with Great Britain, kind Providence still interposes to help on our efforts in the cause of self-government, and to give us the necessary guaranty for our independence.

Under the treaty of 1803, by which Mr. Jefferson obtained Louisiana from France, the people of that country acquired the right of incorporation in our Union as ample and complete as that possessed by the original States and their territories, and all the corresponding rights of citizenship and protection. In the treaty, therefore of 1819, by which the people of Louisiana, west of the Sabine, were deprived of the guarantees of the treaty of 1803, a serious question arises whether this government can dismember its territory and disfranchise its citizens without the consent of France. But leaving out of view this solemn question, and looking only at the consequences which have followed the treaty of 1819, it is wonderful that the course of events is such as to enable us to repair the errors of that treaty, at the same time that we avoid doing wrong to other powers, either on this or the continent of Europe.

The people of Texas have maintained their separate existence, and, after years of battle and toil, have achieved their freedom and independence. And without a stain on their character, without violating obligations with Mexico or other foreign powers, with no restraint on their sovereignty than that which has been imposed by their God, they again come back to us, and tell us that although the guarantees of the treaty have been withdrawn from them, they are yet willing to embrace them. And the question is, what shall we say to them in reply?

But before answering this question, let us see if Mexico has any right to the territory of Texas or any cause for resisting the extension to the citizens of Texas of the guarantees of citizenship as intended in the treaty of 1803. When did Mexico acquire any title to the territory of Texas? The title of France was conveyed to us, and that title was then recognized by all the civilized world as the only good one. Did we convey it to Mexico? We did not. We conveyed it to Old Spain, and she did not convey it to Mexico. How, then, does Mexico derive her title? She pretends to none except what results from the confederation which was formed in 1824, and founded on revolution, in which compact Texas expressly stipulated that her separate sovereignty was retained. The overthrow of that confederation or compact by military force gives Mexico no title to the territory, unless she can show that she has conquered one—and if we examine the claim on the score of conquest, it is notoriously unjust. That claim was silenced by the battle of San Jacinto, after which every principal power of the world recognized Texas to the United States—none founded on any just claim to the territory or the loyalty of the citizens of Texas.

We are then brought to the unbarricaded question: Is it right for us to possess Texas on the terms proposed by her? Is it a step necessary to our safety and prosperity? I say it is, and as you have requested my reasons, I will briefly state them.

That territory is represented by Mr. Thompson, and other gentlemen of character who have the means of judging correctly, as possessing some of the finest lands in the world. In soil, climate and production, it is said to surpass the Florida, and to equal Louisiana and Mississippi. As a portion of our confederacy, then, will it benefit us in the same manner that the States have done? Have not these States contributed to the wealth, safety and prosperity of the confederacy? Have they not furnished homes for thousands and thousands of happy and free people, engaged in the noble pursuit of agriculture, and have not the products of this agriculture, exchanged in our own and foreign markets, given fruitful employment to our manufacturing and navigating interests, and to the various mechanical arts? Unless the measure of our prosperity is different from

that which is applicable to all other nations, it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that it will be promoted by the annexation of Texas. This conclusion I deem self-evident.

But great as are the advantages of annexation in the encouragement which will result to our industrial pursuits—advantages in which all sections of the Union will participate—they are not so important as the security which Texas, in a military point of view, offers us. It is in this aspect of the question that I shudder when I look at the course of the newspaper press opposed to annexation, and read the speeches of many public men—who, absorbed in the effort to make a President, seem to care nothing for the intrigues of Great Britain to defeat our true policy.

We have labored for many years to free the States composing our Union of the Indian population within their limits, and may be said to have just succeeded in the accomplishment of this humane policy. These Indians are now placed on our western frontier, and in a territory favorable to their gradual civilization and protection, against the intrusion of influences hostile to them and to us. At present they are not accessible to British influence, except on the northern boundary line. Is it not apparent, however, that the whole of our policy in respect to their civilization, will be thwarted if any foreign power acquires control over Texas? The line between Texas and these Indians extends some thousands of miles, and communicates with Oregon in the most direct and practicable route to the great river of that territory. Texas, therefore, in hostile hands, could not only act against Oregon, but at the same time against Louisiana and Arkansas, and by conjunction with the Indian tribes. An army thus employed, seconded by a proper organization of force on the lakes, would put the whole West in a blaze, and cause us more injury in blood and money in six months, than years of peace could atone for.

The sagacious statesmen of England understand much better than we do, the force of the military considerations I am here suggesting; and hence you will find that no pecuniary obligation will be deemed by them too great to prevent the annexation to this country. The success of our free system, its capacity to secure order, to promote the progress of the arts and sciences, and to stimulate the energies of our nature, to a point higher than any yet attained under the forms of government in the old world, is alarming to the advocates of monarchy. The further progress of our principles will be a demonstration which the popular mind throughout the world cannot mistake, and opposition to these principles is therefore a necessary part of European policy; and it would be as short-sighted for us to take for granted that a different feeling will control their policy, as it would be for one of our navigators to embark on the ocean without chart or needle, to aid him in weathering storm and preventing shipwreck. So settled do I consider this antagonistic feature of monarchy and republicanism, in the present state of the world, that I would feel safe in inferring what our course ought to be in reference to this measure, of such vital national interest, by finding out what was the course of Great Britain. Our position here, as it has been generally heretofore, will be found to be directly opposite to hers.

But why should I press on you further views of the paramount importance of Texas to the United States on the score of safety? Every mind conversant with the operations of war, and with the causes which give military ascendancy, must see from a glance at our map, that such a genius as Wellington's or Napoleon's, sustained by naval armaments on the gulf of Mexico, and on the lakes, and in possession of Texas, with a very small force on land, could, in one campaign, paralyze one half of our Union, deprive us of Oregon, and produce scenes of terrible insurrection and massacre, that humanity would shudder to describe. This is no fancy sketch—no chimera of the imagination to frighten of women and children. It is the natural operation of cause and effect—invariable and irresistible.

Give Texas and Oregon to Great Britain, and she will have more territory on this continent than the United States. She will surround us from our N. E. corner to our S. W. corner. Leaving no outlet to us by land, we shall be literally embraced in her potent grasp, and open, to her invasion by sea and land, at every point of the Union.

And yet we are told by leading politicians of the day, that the project of annexation is a mere bubble blown for a political purpose, to put down one leader, and put up another; and this, too, in the face of assurances that reach us every day, which tell us that England holds in her hands a guarantee of peace to Texas, if she will only withdraw the proposition of union with us. I am proud to see that my friends throughout the Union are treating those foreign menaces as American patriots should who love their country, and are determined to stand by it in all emergencies, without regard to party.

Let us next see, in answer to your third, fourth and fifth enquiries, what would be the probable effect of the determination of Texas to except the guarantee of monarchical powers. A treaty of commerce would be the first result, and the basis of this treaty would be one of reciprocal benefit, in the exchange of the raw productions of Texas for the manufactured articles of those powers.

England would aim at once to destroy the manufacturing interest of this country in competition with her; to do this she would be the gainer by opening her ports to Texas and Texas, in her turn, first, anxious for the payment of her national debt, would adjust her revenue laws as to give the greatest possible stimulus to the culture of cotton and tobacco, and the development of all her agricultural resources. Thus her debt would soon be paid, and her prosperity would soon be paid, and her prosperity would then be accelerated by the double force of European aid and domestic pride—unembarrassed on the one hand by high duties, upheld on the other by the deep-seated determination of the European powers to cripple the United States and scatter among them the seeds of discord and jealousy.

But it has been asked, not by you, but by others, if these cogent reasons exist, why did they not influence me when I was President? My answer is, that at that time the people of Texas had existed as a separate sovereignty but a few months before the close of my administration, and were then at war with Mexico, not claiming the benefits of the treaty of 1803, and not objecting to the cession in the Territory in Old Spain in 1819. The independence of Texas was recognized the last day

of my administration. I was not responsible for the policy which dismembered that Territory, and had no power to remedy the consequences of that dismemberment. It was my duty to be just to both Mexico and Texas, and keep the United States from becoming a party to their quarrel. This duty was faithfully performed. No interference on the part of this Government was encouraged or countenanced. The brave Texas troops, acting for themselves, terminated at St. Jacinto their contest for liberty, and then settled their title and claim to independence. From that period to this our relations to them have been changed, and the question of the proposed connection with them has now ceased to be embarrassed by the designs or expectations of Mexico.

The dismemberment of our territory in 1819, by the failure to execute the guarantee in the treaty of 1803, has but recently attracted public attention. But it has been silently operating, and is now exerting a great and momentous influence on our system of Government. It has been thus with most of the causes that have produced change in human affairs—unforeseen—perhaps hardly noticed in the beginning—but not the less potent in the result after the lapse of time when connected with a vital principle. May we not trust that this mistake of our Statesmen in 1819 has never been remedied by a wise Providence, as a lesson for us never hereafter to dismember any portion of our Territory, or permit, under any circumstances, a foreign power to acquire a foothold on our free soil.

I have thus, my friend, detailed as rapidly and truly as I could the views I take of the question of annexation. I shall probably not be alive to witness the consummation of any of my anticipations, but I have the consolation of knowing that I have contributed what I could to guard my country against the danger of yielding to the suggestions of those who advocate the policy aimed at by Great Britain.

I remain, as usual,

Your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

MOSES DAWSON, Esq.

NO FEAR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Never have the Federalists used such tremendous exertions to put down the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as at the present time. The funds of the Money power flow like water—their orators and emissaries are scouring the State in all directions, scattering the seeds of falsehood and detraction wherever they go—and no device, which a heartless and desperate adversary can invent, is untried to elect the imbecile Markle and the Bank Presidential candidate, Clay.

Notwithstanding these vigorous assaults of the foe, the Democracy stand immovably firm united. Not a line has been broken, not a soldier captured from our ranks. The old Jeffersonian party has never yet been fairly beaten in Pennsylvania, when united, and never CAN BE. In 1840 the State was carried against Mr. Van Buren, it is true, by the meagre majority of 343, but then, there is every reason to believe, it was the result of a wholesale system of pipe-laying. The State was literally belabored from its ancient proud position. Such, however, is the indomitable vigilance of the Republicans now, that we baffle the "Wandering Arabs" who may be sent into our midst by Rhawn and Glentworth of other States? The purity of the ballot box "protected" from the desecration of Italian pipe-layers, and there is nothing to fear. Every gale that sweeps to our doors has been the precursor of Victory on its wings. In October we shall certainly elevate honest "Frank Shunk" to the Governor's chair by a majority of more than twice ten thousand, and in November the shall carry the State for Polk and Dallas by a majority equally large. There never was an election pending in Pennsylvania in which the overwhelming triumph of the Democratic party was more certain than it is now!

(Dem. Union.)

OLD JACKSON MEN REMEMBER.

That the National Intelligencer, the soon organ at Washington, gave, as a reason for supporting Frelinghuysen, that he had "never been tainted with the sin of Jacksonism."

REMEMBER! that both Clay and Frelinghuysen voted for the false and slanderous resolution of Mr. Clay, which was afterwards expunged from the journals by order of an indignant people, and that both voted against allowing the aged veteran to defend himself from the foul slander.

When whiggery asks you for your votes, friends of the old hero, think of these things.—Ohio Statesman.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," then let a word suffice. We have only three weeks until the election, when "TOD and VICTORY" will demand our services.—Are you all ready? Is every thing in your neighborly hands right? Are you well organized and prepared for the day of casting votes? Are you ready to see that no pipe-laying is committed? You have but a few days to labor, let all be ready!—Statesman.

BLAZON IT FORTH EVERY WHERE.

That Henry Clay acknowledged the Bankrupt Law to be one of the principles of whiggery, and that if he had voted according to the express will of his constituents, the law would have been repealed. The House of Representatives in Congress had passed a bill to repeal it, before the period at which it was to go into operation, and Henry Clay's vote, fastened the Bankrupt law upon the country. Hence he is responsible for the perjury and repudiation caused by that infamous measure.—Statesman.

WORTH ENDURING.

Carlyle, in his last work, says: "Beautiful is it too sad and understood that no worth, known or unknown, can die even on this earth; the work of an unknown man has done, is like a vein of water flowing hidden under the ground; it flows and snows—drips itself with another vein and veinlets, one day it will start forth a visible perennial well."

GOOD DOCTRINE.

Place no confidence in imaginary prosperity—never venture beyond your depth—live within your means—think of making a living, and not a fortune—look ahead; take care of the rainy days; be prudent, temperate and humble.

"Wash State."—A Clinton county paper tells us that Mr. Quigley with another gentleman lately found a den containing two hundred rattlesnakes—twenty of which they killed.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF WHIGGERY—WHIG LOSS SINCE 1840.

The Presidential vote in 1840 exhibited a Whig majority of 145,855, excluding South Carolina. Since then the State elections have exhibited a succession of Democratic victories.

The following table will show the Federal loss, and the Democratic gain, in 17 States. The result is compiled from authentic sources, and refers to the most recent elections for Governor in the States. They show conclusively that Whiggery is progressing backwards, and that every new trial seems to increase their speed. No candid man can be a Whig or Democrat, can examine the figures without coming to the conclusion that Henry Clay, and all his federal measures, are doomed to a defeat for which there will be no parallel in former party triumphs.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Whig majority in 1840 50930
" " 1843 2657
Whig loss 17273

MAINE.
Whig majority in 1840 811
Dem. " 1844 8000
Whig loss 8811

VERMONT.
Whig majority in 1840 14483
" " 1844 about 4000
Whig loss 10483

RHODE ISLAND.
Whig majority in 1840 1977
" " 1843 1747
Whig loss 230

CONNECTICUT.
Whig majority in 1840 6317
" " 1843 1247
Whig loss 5070

NEW-YORK.
Whig majority in 1840 13390
Dem. " 1843 21982
Whig loss 35372

PENNSYLVANIA.
Whig majority in 1840 349
Dem. " 1841 23003
Whig loss 23352

DELAWARE.
Whig majority in 1840 1083
" " 1842 9
Whig loss 1072

MARYLAND.
Whig majority in 1840 4776
" " 1841 631
Whig loss 5407

NORTH CAROLINA.
Whig majority in 1840 12594
" " 1844 about 3000
Whig loss 9594

GEORGIA.
Whig majority in 1840 8321
" " 1843 3050
Whig loss 5271

KENTUCKY.
Whig majority in 1840 26873
" " 1844 4000
Whig loss 21873

TENNESSEE.
Whig majority in 1840 18102
" " 1843 3833
Whig loss 9269

OHIO.
Whig majority in 1840 33375
Dem. " 1843 3443
Whig loss 29819

INDIANA.
Whig majority in 1840 13698
Dem. " 1844 about 4000
Whig loss 17698

MICHIGAN.
Whig majority in 1840 1809
Dem. " 1844 about 6000
Whig loss 7809

MISSISSIPPI.
Whig majority in 1840 2543
Dem. " 1841 2303
Whig loss 246

The following will show in a condensed form the loss in each State, and the total loss in the 17 States:

Massachusetts 17273
Maine 8811
Vermont 10483
Rhode Island 230
Connecticut 5070
New York 35372
Pennsylvania 23352
Delaware 1072
Maryland 5407
North Carolina 9594
Georgia 5271
Kentucky 21873
Tennessee 9269
Ohio 29819
Indiana 17698
Michigan 7809
Mississippi 246

Total loss in 17 States 208,593

Friends of Henry Clay, take all the above and let us know what you think of your prospects. We tell you that our candidate will have 200,000 majority of the popular vote, and at least fifteen out of the twenty-six States. But don't be frightened; you shall have another chance in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, though you may be beaten worse.

If you have no distinct idea of your ancestors, their habits, characters, principles, and occupations, get nominated for some prominent office, and the opposition points will give you your genealogy to the furthest remote. They will tell you what your great grandfather preferred for dinner.

(N. Y. Atlas.)

THE WHIGS BOLDLY OUT AGAINST THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN—WICKED ATTACKS UPON THEM—Senator Archer's Hall in motion—Friends of Republican Government Look out in time.

The whigs are becoming emboldened in their attack upon the foreign emigrant. The "Vicksburg Constitutionalist," a cool paper, flying "Clay and Frelinghuysen" at its mast-head, is out, like many other whig papers, boldly for the Native party. The article is one of the most iniquitous and slanderous that has appeared. We call the attention of every reader to it, and we ask them, if a party holding such sentiments, possessed of such a spirit, actuated by such fiendish motives, is fit to govern a free people? What would be the condition of the foreign emigrant, if such a party as this should be in power? Think of it. The whole article is a foul libel on both foreigners, and native-born citizens who refuse to wear the yoke of this bigoted, church-burning party.—Statesman.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS AND FOREIGNERS.

The absolute necessity of the alteration of our naturalization laws, is now so evident that it would be a waste of time to give another reason or argument in favor of it. Every bosom that throbs with an AMERICAN heart, feels and sees and knows enough. We have taken the frozen adders to our hearths, warmed them into life, and they have stung us. We have opened our doors to the poor and oppressed from foreign lands, they have partaken of our hospitality, have eaten salt from our hands, and they have murdered and caused us to be murdered. We have waved over them the protecting banner of liberty and freedom; we have labored for their benefit the flag of our pride and independence, and glory, and they have torn it into shreds, and trampled it under foot. We have extended to them the protection of our laws, and they have mocked them, and set them at defiance! We have received and treated them as brothers, and they have, with a baseness and ingratitude unpardonable, unequalled and unexampled, attempted to treat us as a conquered people; they have by perjury, fraud and violence, and by collusion, bargain, intrigue, and arguments with demagogues, obtained offices of various grades in our country and Government, in which they and their coadjutors act, and treat native born American citizens as if they were not entitled to any rights or privileges in their. They abuse us because we form American societies. They insult and injure, and murder us when we meet peacefully and constitutionally, and yet they have their private associations, and meet whenever they please, wherever they please, and to this day, without interruption from native Americans. What are we to think? What are we to believe? What are we to understand to be the climax of their views, intentions, resolutions, wishes and determinations? Are we to be driven from the home of our sires, the land of our birth? Are we to submit to every outrage, indignity and contempt, without murmur or complaint, because we are unfortunately (it appears) native born Americans, or native rights, as we are called by the O'Connell, free trade, abolition, IRISH organ of this city? We answer no; and say aloud that it is quite time for every native-born American citizen, who bears an American heart in his bosom, to throw aside his little differences of opinion, and unite as one mighty band of brothers, for action in this national matter—our liberties can be secured peaceably and quietly NOW; our country can be saved from further foreign pollution now, without a riot, row or bloodshed.

Let one and all unite petitioning the very next Congress on this subject; have the laws altered, let the term of probation be 21 years, and let no foreigner have a foothold in the country, without he brings with him, irrefragable, conclusive, decisive evidence, beyond a doubt, of his good character at home. We are not at all bound to admit the vile outpourings of any land; we must not suffer the convicts, the criminals, the paupers, the traitors, of three quarters of the world to be shovelled in on us; if we have any immigrants at all, let us have the good and virtuous, and no others. We have enough now in all conscience; we, of course, expect the new laws to have a retrospective effect—those that are already here and naturalized, we will endeavor to keep from "taking the law into their own hands"—the good among them will continue to do as they have done, and as they ought; and there are very many of them, as good men as good citizens as any in the Union, who have always had too much good sense, and too much self respect, to act otherwise than as good and true American citizens. We have the proportion in this city, in almost every class, high and low, rich and poor, laborers and gentlemen, who are as good men as ever lived, and for whom we have as much good feeling as we have for any other person living. They will join us—they are Americans. Petitions will be prepared in time, and we will know who refuses to sign—who is not for us, is against us.

30,000 DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL AT WHEELING.

The Democracy of Wheeling, Va.; and the adjacent States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, had a mighty gathering on the 12th of September, at Wheeling. There were 30,000 freemen present on the occasion—the place of meeting, the hill in the rear of the town, the same that was occupied by the whigs in '40. A letter from a distinguished friend says: "The whigs held a meeting here simultaneously with the Democracy. We beat them fairly, by at least 5,000. We had them on their own ground—their head quarters—their fortified camp. They were depressed—scattered—they have the presentiment of their November destiny. Major Devazac, and a number of distinguished Democrats of the three States addressed the assembled people. Be assured our cause is progressing rapidly—the evidence of this could be seen, and no mistake, in the number and spirit that characterized this great assemblage."—Balt. Rep.

"The Democrats have the numbers, but we have the dimes," one of Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky wrote to his friend in Charleston, in a letter dated Carroll, July 31, 1844.

An awful thought.—President Humphrey, of Amherst College, in a sermon on dooming, said: "The Blood of Murder is on the hands of every one who votes for a Duellist."